was mly given and energetically acknowledged, the meeting separated. M. Kossu'h was cheered on his departure by a crewd of persons who lined the stairs and surrounded be doors, and Mr. Cobden walked quietly off in the middle of the enthusiasm without any mark of popular favor.

Mrs. H. B. Stowe at Stafford House,

Press The London Belly News, May 5.

On Saturday last a number of ladies and gentlemen assembled at Stafford House, to welcome Mrs. H. B. Stowe to this country, and to give expression personally to the respect as a demiration which are felt for that lady.

Among these present were observed—the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, the Duke and Duchess of Arzyli, the Earl and Countess of Shafiesbury. Lord John Rassell, Lord Palmerston, the Earl of Carlisle, Right Hon. W. Gladstone, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Archbishop of Dublin, hirs. and Miss Whately, Lord Ebrington, Lord Bientyre, Mr. Russell Gorney, Lord Chade Hamilton, Lord Glenelg, the Dean of St. Paul's, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Kinnaird, Dowager Countess of Carlisle, Mr. Tom Taylor, the Rev. Edmund Holland, Mr. and the Misses J. W. Alexander, the Earl of Harrowby, Mr. and Mrs. T. Ornelbus Hanbury, Mr. H. Harwood, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelbus Hanbury, Mr. H. Harwood, Mr. and Mrs. Description, the Chevalier Bunsen, Mrs. Elmsley, Miss Pringle, Mrs. Elmsley, Mrs. Price, Sir Robert H. Inglis, Right Hon. H. Labouchere, Mr. Higglins, Colonel Maclean, Right Hon. T. B. Macanlay, Mr. George, Lady Louisa and Miss Finch, Mr. Monekton Milnee, Hon. W. Ashley, Sir David Dundas, Hon. C. Howard, Captain J. Trotter, Dr. and Mrs. Sutherland, Mrs. Grainger, the Misses Rudall, Rev. R. Burgess, Rev. T. Binney and Mrs. Binney, Sir E. N. Buxton, Mr. T. Fowell Buxton, Rev. Dr. Steane, Mr. J. Cook Evans, Rev. J. Sherman, Mr. Fowler, Mr. and Mrs. J. Cook Evans, Rev. J. Sherman, Mr. Fowler, Mr. and Gringer, the Misses Rudall, Rev. R. Burgess, Rev. T. Binney and Mrs. Binney, Sir E. N. Buxton, Mr. T. Fowell Bux

John MacGregor, &c., &c.

The company on their arrival were unhered through the mage ificent suite of rooms on the principal floor to the piotare gallery at the cast end, where the Duchess of Sutherland and a distinguished party received her guests. Mrs. Beecher Stowe, accompanied by her husband, Professor Stowe, her bowe, and Rev. Mr. Binney, with whom she is at present staying, was cordially welcomed by her Grace.

Mrs. Stowe is rather below the middle size. She was nearly but plaints attitud, and magning no head dress her appear. but plainly attired; and wearing no head dress her appear-ance formed a remarkable contrast with the numerous groups of ladies arrayed in all the brilliancy and variety of

The Duke of Sutherland having introduced Mrs. Stows

The Duke of Sutherland having introduced Mrs. Stowe to the assembly, the following short address was read and presented to her by the Earl of Shaftesbury:

"Manan: I am deputed by the Duchess of Sutherland, and the ladies of the two Committees appointed to conduct The Address from the 'Wemen of England to the Wemen of America, on the subject of Slavery, to express the high graditication they feel in your presence mone them this day. The address, which has received considerably more than half a million of the eignatures of the women of Great Britain and Ireland, they have already transmitted to the United States, ecosiquing it to the are of those whom you have mountand as fit and scaling time, it to the are of those whom you have mountand as fit and scaling time, it can be subjected to the contract of the contract of the whole desire of these Committees, and, indeed, we may say of the whole desire of these Committees, and we cannot but believe that we are futer-lived to the contract, and we cannot but believe that we are futer-lived to the contract, and we cannot but believe that we are futer-lived to the contract, and we cannot but believe that we are futer-lived to the contract of the day of the day, who, blessed by the rossession of vast genius and intellectual lady, who, hieses of by the rossession of vast genius and intellectual lady. Who, it is not shown to the glory of God and the temporal and eternal interests of the human race."

Rev. Mr. Beecher, (Mrs. Stower's brother,) after a few pre-

priver, enjoys the still higher blessing, that she devotes them to the glory of God and the temporal and eternal interests of the human race."

Rev. Mr. Beecher, (Mrs. Stowe's brother,) after a few prefatory remarks of acknowled genneut and thanks read the following letter which had been written to his sister:

"My dear Mrs H B. Stowe ——While I am high general pleasure, and, I trust, not snowle price. Abast without such kind and cheering words, which I have received from many sources, how could thave store so long up aganat such odds! However much Providence had gived me with iron purpose, the loss of case in the scale detects in which we have been used to move is hard; the absorptive from which the mest fervest ambition cannot rescue us is hard, the period good name, of life, and limb, is hard; but harder than all is the reflection that we are forewer as appreciated by those for whom we scoride our all. For it we fell our memory perishes, the most melanch by idea of bibries are less the extraction of the name, when the hurist stom not even marks the ashes of the pust. The history of unmind therefore pressure seed in the activation of the name, when the hurist stom not even marks the ashes of the pust. The history of unmind therefore pressure seed in the cart of the poor, and the winners in the contest brended their manes with in kmy from which the late justice of history can hardly rescue them. It remained only to the Divine Museuper of our faith time to suffer and to conquer.

"Our plane of procedure in this sause are simple. We follow in the least of the heart archer than our intelligence, for I am not insensible of the almost indestructible power of the slaveholders. I venture to any that never before were un aristorest based upon such time base. Sinvery embraces almost all the taleut, the learning, and the bodily energy of the people. If the alaveholders had only the two first, and the mass of the people the last, we could be to them leaders and they

"Can we persuade men to lay down power! Can the luxurious be induced to cease from inxury! Can the lame walk or the bland set!

"On the other hand, can we induce spirit and manliness into heraditary dependence? Can we make men firm when their bread wastes away! Alas! are not the dependent whites the slaves of the slaves? "Shill we'never give up the slip,' because to give it up is to give up our idea of Goot; we can't give it up because it would be to despair of all eventuals elevation of the lamma race; we can't give it up because our soul lives upon of justice, of marcy, of fruit. We perials with hanger, we must eat, and eaf of them only.

We trust in Providence, but we trust with our shoulder to the wheel. By agitation we prepare the minds of the raining powers for change. This at least, think they, cannot be so insufferable which so many men of all elemes so efficiently crave. Thus you of the north aid as -thus England aids us—thus France aids us—thus the outery of all mankind aids us. This then is perhaps, in my time, the mission of the Free Soil party in the Siave States—to take care to keep untrammeled the freedom of speech and the press and be the trumpet-tongued mossengers of truth and the conscience of mankind.

"This is the way of Frovidence, the undying aspirations for the right to the hearts of all true men and women. This is the Divine. All hambles and obscure as I am, I am yet too proud to flatter any one; but heart to you that you have not buried your talent, nor replaced against him as a hard master. 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' is the fruit of the embryon tenjination which God has planted in severy s.ul. Bu of good cheer—you have not lived in vain through long confirms. Yes, I feel when Statery that it is ended to the familian of the familian, provided it be not too late. It has been the solace of long years of painted ensured and the secure.

"The vete cast for me advocating unconditional emancipation on the seel was near four thousand. The Colonisation party dd not sustain us.

he secure.

he vote east for me advocating unconditional emancipation on the
vas near four thousand. The Colonisation party did not sustain unn they shall give up that 'Compromise' with slaveholders—if ever
strength will be greatly increased. 'Uncie Tom' is much read in
ucky and all the South; here it is making daily converts to our
these transfers have a feather and the same and the second of the same and the s We are organized, have a feeble paper advoca

which we hope this summer to strengthen with an abire oddin. We are few but determined, and may God defend the right.

"Your obeding servant, C. M. CLAY."

After particling of refreshments, the ladies who were present congregated in one of the splandid saloons apart, and Mrs. Stowe, seated between the Duchessas of Sutherland and Argyll, cutered into conversation with her numer-

and Mrs. Stowe, seated between the Duchesses of Suiterland and Argyll, entered into conversation with her numerous visitors.

In the course of her observations, she stated that the ladies of England were not at all aware of the real state of feeling of the ladies of America on the subject of slavery; it must not be judged of by the answer sent to the address, nor by the statements in the American newspapers. The ladies of England seem not to be at all aware of the deep feeling of aympathy with which "Uncle Tour's Cabin" was received in America long before it was known in England. The press in America had invariably spoken highly of "Uncle Tour's Cabin." The first word that ever appeared in print against "Uncle Tour's Cabin." was the article in The Tours, which was reprinted and recehoed in the American papers, and widely circulated in the form of a tract. The bitteness and anger manifested against the ladies address showed how much its force had engaged the advocates of Slavery. Ladies in England were happily ignorant of Slavery; yet that address had shown sympathy, and sympathy was very sweet. There was no bitter fieling between the ladies of the two countries, but the ladies of American cannot, because of their husbands personal and political feelings, stand forth and say what they feel on the subject. Some had said that "Unole Tour's Cabin." was now forgotten; but it should be mentioned that 60,000 copies of the "Key to Uncle Tour's Cabin." were sold in three days. The practical question was, What can be done to ferward this great work? She looked first to God, but man also could de something. Sympathy must continue to be expressed. British subjects in Canada must be encouraged.

The use of the free grown cotten must be encouraged.

The use of the free grown cotton must be encouraged, The use of the free grown cotton must be encouraged, and there were other ways in which this great work may be aided by the people of England, remembering, that after all, the issue is in the hands of Him that ordereth all things. The company began to disperse soon after 5 o'clock, every one appearing to be thoroughly gratified with the interesting proceedings of the day.

Mrs. Stowe and her friends were among the last to leave, and were accompanied to the entrance hall by the Dutchess of Sutherland, who there took leave of her guests.

Mrs. Stowe at Stafford House.

The authoress of "Uncle Tome Cabin." was, on Saturday, welcomed to Stafford House by the Duchess of Sutherland, where, in the midst of an assemblage of ladies of rank and influence, and no small muster of public men, she received the long talked of address. The scene was one of much interest; and as Mrs. Beecher Stowe—slim, suncomplexioned, active, intelligent, simply dressed and perfectly self-possessed—was seen petted and lionised by a whole bevy of Duchesses and Countesses, who had been charmed by her marvelous book, there was afforded a gratifying proof of the incense that truth and humantly may gain from all rankis—and proof, increover, of the admiration which the genus of the New World may win from even the most select coterie of the Old.

When the first Anti-Slavery meeting at Stafford Hotse From The Daily Nows.

When the first Anti-Slavery meeting at Stafford Hotse took place, we said as little as possible about it; because it was a fair occasion for criticism, and we could not bixms those who did criticise it; while the auth Slavery cause appears to us sufficiently strong and sufficiently venerable to cover some size of ludgment in its supporters. We thought that out the whele, the meeting was to be regretted, because those who managed the business were insufficiently inference of the feats of the case—about the relation, we mean, of the women of the Southern States, for reasons which are obvious enough when the morals that coexist with Slavery ace considered. And we certainly must dissent emphatically from the delaration in the Address, that we—we of the existing generation of Englishmen and Englishwomen, ought to humble ourselves in shame and grief, on account of England's larger of the times that this fact is recognized in quarters where ten years ago we might vainly have expected a recognize in the guilt of American Slavery. To this coaxing statement we absolutely object. But the sacredness of the counse silenced us when it would have been easy to relicule and blame; and it was never a part of our objection that the movement was one conducted by women. Slavery is ambject as men, and if men do not speak and act as freely as they as men, and if men do not speak and act as freely as they are men, and if men do not speak and act as freely as they are men and the county will be merged in the grand determination to accomplish the triang.

Ald to Dressmakers and Milliners.

Ald to Dressmakers and Milliners.

A meeting of lades was held at the Mansion House on Saurday last, by the invitation of the Lady Mayoress, in order to receive Miss Bardett Courts, the Countess of Wilton, and Lady Canning, who attended on behalf of the Association for the Assistance and Benefit of Dressmakers and Milliners. The Honorary Secretary (Mr. R. D. Granger, F. R. S.) give an account of the operations of the Society, and stated that flood ope When the first Anti-Slavery meeting at Stafford Hotse took place, we said as little as possible about it; because

the more so that the authorese of "Uncle Tom's Cable" has taken part in the proceedings.

Mrs Stowe is no fine larly, come to play off fine sent ments amids the futter of face and the homage of adoring listeners. She is no Corious crowned for intelle toat tramphs. She is no wooderfut new novelist, whose peth set of the sufferings of the heart provoke and tempt an inquisition is to the personal experience of the idol of the season. She has plenty of ability, a sound head, a keen sugarity, accurate inturbons, if not ac always sober judgment, and charming and inexhaustible humor, such as is usually found in connection with that united sensibility and power of expression which con titutes pathes in writing. She has plenty of ability; but that is comparatively a small matter. The singularity of the case is that she has been made, uniteritionally and even unconsciously, the specifie of the greatest cause now existing in the world. Two years ago, she was in her home in Ohie, the daughter and the wife of Clergymen, living in the humble way which he America is justly thought the most henorable for that profession, busy in her nursery, and carrying about an anxious heart, always and increasingly burdended by a growing knowledge of the sine and sufferings attendant upon the institution of Slavery. When she could bear it no longer, she spoke; and the manner in which she spoke indicates the quality of the woman and explains the power of her speech. Shedde not be vail her own pain, or put forth her own opinions, or in any way make knewn her own presence in the scene. She told, in the most straightforward way, what happens a very day in the own pain, or put forth her own opinions, or in any way make knewn her own presence in the scene. Sie told, in the most straightforward way, what happens very day in the Slave States of America. She did not even give high artistical qualities to her work. "Uncle form s Cabin' has grave artistical faults which would have been taiked about abundantly on all hands, if one order of readers had not been overwhelmed by their sympathies and another by their rage. The power of the book was in its trath, set forth in us full strength by the objective character of the work—by the absence of all self reference on the part of one of whom the world could have afforded to hear a great deal. In natural and complete accordance with this orginal tone of mind, she now is the very first among those who ascribe her marvelous fame to the ripeness of the world for the subject on which the spoke, as she says, "because she could not help it:" and her steady persistence in this view in the midst of such an intoxicating whirl of success of every kind as would have turned almost any other head, marks her as a greater woman than all the g-nias of all the of every kind as would have turned almost any other head, marks her as a greater woman than all the genius of all the women who ever lived could have made her, without her hor est simplicity. We beg to call the attention of observers and orders to this. Some are trying to make out that she is savey and selfish, and affected, because, in their practised judgment, she must be so, after her year of unequaled feminine fame. Some say that if she is not exigently now, she soon will be—for the same excellent reason. Some lock upon her passage through our country as one of the amuse ments of the season, and get up an enthusiasm and orderson, as they would upon any great artist of the day. This is all wrong—all a mistake, and those who perpetrate it have no real understanding of the cause, or of it is its involuntary pracher. She has sought no suffages, and no body can point to any personal sim that she has ever pro-This is all wrong—at mistage, and those and perpendic it have no real worlderstanding of the cause, or of it is its in voluntary preacher. She has sought no suffages, and no body can point to any personal aim that she has ever proposed. She is eager to interest all she meets in the cause, to hasten the day of the abolition of slavery; but all sympathy that she meets here must be embittered by the shame that she, with her patriot heart, must endure that all such sympathy is like reprosch to her republican country. There are feelings in the presence of which all petty gossip, all narrow criticism ari thoughtless levity should be sient, and, if possible, he turned into respect and humility. It was not to say this that we have spoken at such length of Mrs. Showe. It can matter little to her or her kindly and sympathising entertainers, or anybody else, he elight whinded people talk. Nor is it for Mrs. Show's sake or that of her friends that we have spoken of her at all. It is because her fame and her presence are a portent of a serious kind. Her fame is a protest on the part of the world sgainst Slavery in a Democratic Republic; such her welcome here is a broad hint, if her country men would but take it, that that Instrution is doomed, and that they would be we to see how they could best release themselves from it. They know, as wall as we do, that any institution which is condemned by the most advanced nations of Europe, (the condemnation being on moral and economical, as well as political grounds,) cannot be long sestained in a free, generous growing, and wealthy nation, or a Hungarian revelt or anything else that clicits the truth, and conveys the warring, mait res little; it becomes a solemnity through its use. And thus it is that Mrs. Stow's reception in the British Islands is in the eyes of thoughtful persons, no trivial matter, to be treated with transferable sympathy, or stared at for amosement. She is the embodied rebulk of the lovers of freestom and the advecates of popular government, addressed to the bre adoressed, surely, in the mildest form that remonstrance ever assumed—that of grateful hospitality to the mest suc

The railroad slaughter in the United States may be con-

trasted with that of England, mentioned thus in The London

The public will learn with considerable interest that the general account of railway accidents has been made up to the close of last year, so that the actual state of this ques-tion can now be ascertained. The results are before us in a "return of the number and nature of the accidents, and "the injuries to life and limb, which have occurred on all "the railways in Great Britain and Ireland from the 1st "the injures to like and lines, which have obtained on all "the ra lways in Great Britain and Ireland from the list "July to the 31st December, 1852, together with the name "ber of passengers conveyed during that period." Our first brief announcement of the facts here disclosed will create, we fear, unmitigated dismay. In the six months terminating as aforesaid there were killed upon the railways of this kingdom one hundred and thirty the opersona, while there were injured three hundred and eighty secce. These amounts appear perfectly terrible. Many a pitched battle has been won with smaller loss of life; in fact the great fight of Mecanes, which destroyed the Ameers and gave Sir Charles Napier the command of Scinde, cost the British force but some 200 wounded and 60 or 70 killed. The total number of sufferers shown in the return is 520 for the six months, which, if the rate is maintained would give upwards of a thousand casualties for a single year. We shall presently offer some explanations which will materially nodily these conclusions, but the result will still deserve very serious reflection.

very serious reflection.

To commence with the most alarming item—that of the 133 violent deaths—we can soon reduce this sum to figures far lers alarming. Of these fatal accidents 41 occurred to trespassers, being neither passengers nor servants of the companies, who lost their lives by windily or inadvertantly exposing themselves to danger, without having any busine son the line at all. This class of excualities, therefore, forming nearly one third of the whole, must clearly be deducted from the gross account. In the next pice, 40 servants of the companies or workmen employed by contractors met with their deaths by their own carelessness or mis enduct—so that we have now nearly two thirds of the tractors met with their deaths by their own carelessoess or miscenduct—so that we have now nearly two thirds of the amount accounted for without any censure attaching to the companies, or any risk shown to accrue to pas-eager traffic generally. Thirdly, we find 12 passengers killed by no fault—as the report assures us—but their own. Forty deaths only remain therefore, uscribable to railway manage-ment—that is to say, as having proceeded from causes be-yond the control of the sufferers; and, as 31 of the victims were companies' servants or work people, the actual num-ber of passengers killed by railway accidents, in the usual sense of the phrase, is reduced to 9.

On the other hand, if we turn to the list of wounded, we On the other hand, if we turn to the list of wounded, we discover in the very first item that no fewer than 31s passengers are admitted to have been injured without any fault on their own parts, and from causes confessedly beyond their control. This number, for a period of six months only, must be felt to be quite alarming; nor do we know that we can offer any effectual mitigation of its purport. It is true that the return is swelled by the extraordinary supplies of authorise in one of two particular sociations. mber of sufferers is one or two particular acciden passengers were injured together, and that on the Man-chester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire line, where 42 met a similar fate. It may be also true, as insinuated in the re-port, that a great number of these injuries were "very

British Foreign School Society. From The London Daily News of May 10.

From The London Daily News of May 18.

The Annual Meeting yesterday of the British and Foreign School Society offers many features of interest. This Society, it is well known, has for a great number of years past taken a very active part in the education of large masses of the poor of the kingdom. If its labors have not been on so extensive a scale as those of the National Society, this has simply been the effect of the field of its operations being more contracted. The National Society in vites the cooperation of the members of the largest and the most wealthy corporation in the world, the Church of England. The British and Foreign School Society opens its doors to the children of those who are not included in the organization of well-defined, exclusive denominations. The Wesleyans for instance, and the Roman Catholics, as a rule, eschew their teaching. Nevertheless, as a proof of the energy with which the managers of this Society have conducted the business intrusted to their charge, it may be noticed that in the list of certificated teachers employed in schools assisted by grants from the Committee of Council on Education, the female teachers of the British and Foreign Schools are equal in number to those of the Wesleyans and the Roman Catholics united, while the whole number, both of male and female teachers, is not tar below the total of those sent out by the two diversaid denomina. ber, both of male and female teachers, is not far below the total of those sent out by the two aforesaid de

the objects of its benevolent care: that the hears of labor had been shortened, the ventilation of work rooms and sleeping-rooms effected, and provident habits fostered and encouraged. The meeting was addressed by the Roy Dr. Mortimer, Head Master of the City of London School and Chaplain to the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, and by the Rev Mr. Marshall, Vicar of St. Bride's. A collection was made in aid of the funds of the Association, and the names of six ladies were added to the Committee.

Generally the political intelligence by this arrival is of.

Fitle interest. The discussions on the financial measures of the Government continued, the Cabinet in all cases ob taining a majority. It was therefore pretty certain that the whole series of details would pass into laws with but few modifications.

The examination of the members of the Lie Board of Admirals before a Committee of the House of Cartesian and Ca Miscellancous.

The examination of the members of the I te Board of Admiralty, before a Committee of the House of Commons, had not concluded. The Duke of Northumberland had been subjected to a strict cross-examination. The disclosures at this inquiry have completely disgusted the general public, exhibiting as they do the most reckless disregard of every honorable and moral feeling on the part of the Derby Government, during its brief tenure of power. The ustances of corruption surpass anything that could have been conceived possible in modern times.

The weather in Engl-nd for several days prior to the departure of the Franklin had been very wet and unseasonable. Snow had fallen in many parts.

FRANCE.

Table-Moving-Chiffoniers-City Improvements.

Correspondence of The N. T. Tribune.

PARIS, Monday, May 9, 1933.

The tables are turned, and conversation burns with them, leaving stagnant politics in silence. The tables are turned; the old world borrows its fashions from the new; French furniture undergoes a German invasion. The moving of tables by imposition of hands, which has been amusement or a mystery common enough in America for the last three years, first excited attention in Germany within as many months, and in France within as many weeks from the present date. Now, this phenomenon is reproducing itself with wonderful vivacity in Paris and the provinces. It is all the go with the meables, or movables as they are fitte annual of this court by morables, as they are fitly named, of this unstable people.

The method of developing the latent St. Vitus-dance that seems to reside in all table legs, is of the simplest. A number of persons, in proportion to the size of the subject form a circle about it. It is indifferent to the effect of the stable of the subject form a circle about it. feet whether they are believers or unbelievers in their own influence, whether they are simple laymen or learned clerks, political "Facing-both-ways," human helio-tropes always turning to the rising sun of power, or con sistent men. They lay their hands on the table, which, after an imposition of from ten to thirty minutes' duration, begins to wriggle, then to hotst a leg or two, then tion, begins to wriggle, then to hotst a leg or two, then to lead off a reeling dance about the room, with the circle of operators for partners. Such are the leading features of experiments now daily reported in the newspapers. Many laugh at all this; some believe; scientific assistants look grave and keep their own counsel, unable to explain, unwilling to confess ignorance of the cause of the phenomenon. The very indefinite and uncause of the phenemenon. The very indefinite and un-satisfactory notion that "there is something in it" is a growing one among the spectators of successful experi-ments. The only one that I have witnessed was an emimently unsuccessful one, practiced on a gouty writing-stand, and resulting in nothing but a loud laugh from the by-sitters. As I said above, however, the new move-ment in French cabinet work is the topic of the day, partly for its novelty, and partly because it is one of the few topics that may be freely discussed. If it goes on much longer, the Academy of Sciences will be likely to set a Committee on to it; then we shall have "Reports" darkening knowledge; some newer wonder will come to occupy public attention, and our relations to the rest of the Universe will remain as much of a mystery as they have been for the last six thousand years. But not to be too grave, or only, which is much the same thing, over this ligned-animal magnetism, I close the paragraph with a relevant anecdote, taken from a German paper, with a relevant anecdote, taken from a German paper, which is characteristic, if not true: Several young painters at Heidleburg were listening to an account read by one of their number, of a famous case of Tischrücken, reported in an Augsburg paper. The idea came into their heads to try a similar experiment. As no table was at hand, they substituted a wooden mannikin, such as is used by artists, placing it on its hands and knees in the middle of the studio. In the first quarter of an hour, it began to tremble. The magnetisers, encouraged by success, redoubled the efforts of their wills, and charged the mannikin so strongly with the mysterious charged the mannikin so strongly with the mysterious motive fluid, that it squirmed, and wriggled, and hopped, and presently starting to its feet, dashed round the room in pursuit of the accidental young Frankensteins, who only saved themselves by bolting out of the door, and slamming it in the face of their wooden persecutor. Here in France, hats as well as tables are yie ding to the attractions of the new motive power, whereou a rhymer satirizes as follows:

Il est assez de gens en France
Qui correcte à tors les peupes,
Pour ne pas mettre encore en dame
Et pos tables et nos chapeaux.
There is nothing new from the Tuileries. The Empress is doing well: the Emperor is doing as usual. Quite at the other end of the world—of Paris, on the raggedest outskirts of its society, there is agitation enough. A rumor runs among the Chiffoniers, and gains eredit in their "well-informed circles," that their business is to be destroyed. It is said that a measure which Louis Philippe's Government was not strong enough to carry through, is about to be put in execution. Householders will be forbidden to throw anything into the public way: baskets will be placed at their doors at an arly hour in the morning to receive all the miscellaneous off-casting of the preceding day, which will then be imme diately removed. And so Paris loses another of its characteristics—the philosophic chiffonier with his great panier on his back, the catholic receptacle of all things searching with his lantern along the streets of the city like another Diogenes, deftly gathering good out of evil, and profit out of other men's waste or loss. An urban nomad, a wanderer in the city's wilderness, living trustfully from day to day on its out-sweeping and off-scouing, which are its nightly falling manna. It is not said what provision is to be made for his tribe when their occupation is gone. They number some thousands and are strongly attached to their mode of life, which has its charms of uncertainty and of hopes of lucky findings. Tales are current in the guild of ancient Chifforniers liv-ing in distant quarters, who have found silver forks and gold speens-though these tales are, I fear, ornate le gends gilded by tradition, bordering rather on myth than on history, dependent for their credibility less on an a posteriori foundation of facts than on the a priori probaposteriors foundation of facts than on the a priori proba-bility deducible from a human weakness—the care-lessness of housemaids. Be that as it may, they have their structive influence—they are the romance of the rag-picker's life. The freedom from the "Con-"ventialities" is another charm, prized and rel-ished as much by a Parisian Chiffonier as by one of our far west pioneers or trappers. The hereditary Chiffonier sometimes changes his state and outers some one of the more regular industrial classes; those who adopt the profession from choice, or are reduced to it by the folly of their former lives or by last necessity, seldom desire to relinquish it. The hereditary members of the tribe are in general the most respectable. No one need laugh: I use the word advisedly: there are respectable Chiffoniers as there are honest lawyers and disinterested politicians, and self-sacrificing office holders. Nor do social distinctions among them stay at this. They have their upper classes, who carry large, strong baskets and brass mounted pick-sticks, and are on terms with the bonnes and portiers of the street they exploit, and sell their well assorted gathering only at the week's end. Men of substance these, with perhaps something in the Saving's bank. At the other end of their social ladder, are the poor creatures all fifth and rags, hardly distinguishable from the heaps of offal they are groping among. their faces deep rutted with vice or misery. It is that sort of men that appear in the open light at "premenade "hours," when revolutions break out, much to the surprise of stupid historians and others, who then first learn of their existence and pay rather dearly for the unwelcome information. Let us be very thankful that there is no

thing of the kind-being or becoming-in New-York.

The writers of the femilletons de Bourse ("Money arti-"cles") of all the newspapers of Paris were invited last week to assemble at the Ministry of Police. They were there informed that Government had its eyes upon them, rendy to punish them severely for anything appearing in their accounts of the Money market which should resemble an attempt at interested exaggeration. The extravagant speculation in all sorts of stocks, with value and of no value, is a source of reasonable anxiety to the Gov. of no value, is a source of reasonable almost to the Gov-ernment. A source of anxiety in other quarters is the free expenditure by the city authorities for the new streets, now building, and other embellishments of the Metropolis. The Moniteur came out on Saturday with a ng article on this head-at least it was intended to dissipate the fears of tax-payers. I should say the logic of it was not of the soundest. I do not refer to it, how-ever, for the sake of criticism, but to quote, as a matter of curiosity, one or two of its statements. The construction of the great Central Market, now going on, will cost the city ever 37,000,000 francs. This includes the pur-chase money for a part of the site and the expense of the city ever 37,000,000 francs. This meintes the purchase money for a part of the site and the expense of enlarging some of the neighboring streets. The extension of the Rue Riveli, and the embellishment of the approaches to the Louvre, will cost the city over 62,000,000.

100. It is worth mentioning, in proof of the good credit of Paris, that the loan of 50,000,000, recently contracted to want these expenses. to meet these expenses, was taken freely at 22 per cent.

not long age, is to start against the Kabyles, toward the close of the month. It will be commanded by the Governor-General of Algeria, and not by St. Armand, as was

said at one time, nor G. Jerome's son, as was said at another. Horace Venet, the painter, goes with it. By the way, St. Arnaud, so the papers say, was attended by the way, St. Arnaud, so the papers say, was attended a homopathic physician during his recent illness. After the doctor, who is a very good man, had given the Marshal a little pill, he administered a little advice of a religious nature. They both worked. The Marshal was sick, and the pill cured him. The Marshal was what he should not be, and sent for a priest, and confessed and sent for a priest, and confessed and

took the sacrament. As I said, it is all in the papers.
The reverend Father Brunner left Havre for America en the 2d of this month. He takes out with him sixty persons, men and women, to found two more conventual houses in Ohio. These religions come from the Brisgan and Baden. The efforts of Father Brunner, who is, you are aware, provincial superior of the Congregation of the Precious Blood, bave already, and within the last ten years, founded ten religious establishments in the dioceses of Cleveland and Cincinnati. c. s. s.

Experiment in Magnetism.

M. Lirenz, one of the writers of the Constitutional, publishes a feuilleton in that journal, in which he gives an account of an experiment of aximal magnetism, performed with perfect success on Friday last by four gentlemen—M. Emile Angier, M. Baroche, jr., M. Guezzard, and M. Ruzz-Bey of the Ottoman Embassy. These gentlemen formed the electric chain with their hands laid tightiy on the brian of a hat, and in a few minutes it herean to turn at first the electric chain with their hands laid tightly on the brian of a hat, and in a few minutes it began to turn at first slightly, but soon afterwards with such rapidity that they had some difficulty in keeping their hands on the brian. The experiment was repeated with equal success by other persons who were in the room, and it was noticed that the hat turned to the right or to the left, according as the fingers of the operators were placed. If any person not forming part of this chain touched the shoulder of one of the operators, the movement of the hat ceased—another direction being the electric field. thus given to the electric fluid.

MADRID, Friday, May 8, 1833.

The post of Minister of Foreign Affairs has been offered to the Count San Luis.

A royal decree abelishes the functions of the Corregidors, This measure will effect a saving of a million.

Madrid letters of the 3rd inst state that the decree subjecting the Bravo Murillo railway concessions to examination by the Council of State has been well received, the public being inclined to regard it as an indication that General Lersundi and his colleagues will not repeat the corruption of their predecessors. It was remarked that all the ministers had countering ned the document, although the signature of the Minister of Works would have satisfied the constitutional usage. MM. Morene-Lepez and Barzanella, both men of good repute and connected with the conomical, have been appointed to departmental posts. The Queen had not nominated a Minister of Foreign Affairs in the room of M. Ayllon: and the department of public works is still held provisionally.

The Eco della Borsa affirms that the Austrian Government in Lombardy has given directions that the net produce of the confiscated estates of the emigrants shall be paid the Imperial Treasury to form a fund for repaying to finister of War the extraordinary sums expended by

From Constantinople there are accounts to the 25th April. The demands of Russia upon Turkey were likely to be satisfactorily arranged, the French Envoy having given his

adhesion to them.

The French papers publish accounts from Constantinople of the 25th uir, which define rather than extend our previous intelligence. The troublesome question of the Shrines, in which Turkey has no interest beyond satisfying the exiin which Turkey has no interest beyond satisfying the exigencies of two jesious neighbors, was believed to be settied. Russa has succeeded in gaining her two points: the
ascendancy of the Greek Churchs and of the Czar, its real
heac—is to strike the eyes of the ignorant population to the
Bysantine form of the new cupals of the Holy Sepulchre,
and is to be further exprosed by weekly shatting out Catholics, with all other Christians, from the Virgin's touch, until
the Greeks shall have finished the celebration of their rites.
It is said that M de Lacour assents to this arrangement,
of course the British Amba-sador offers no opposition, and
the Porte agrees to ratify it by a positive diplomate act.
The business of deeding upon the vital question of greating or refusing to the Czar, the virtual sovereignty of the
Grees Schwe races, under the asme of a protectorate, was
not settled at the latest dates. Prince Menchikoff, it was
said, awaited the receipt of instructions from the Czar. The not settled at the latest dates. Frince areamand, it was said, awaited the receipt of instructions from the Czar. The liussian armaments are resumed by express orders from St. Petersburgh. Thirty Hungarian officers from Omer Pacha's army were at Constantinople. A correspondent, writing from Smyrna to the Scomphore, of Marseilles, states that all the political refugees found in the Octoman Empire are to be at once expelled, and gives the manes of several servers who have been ordered to out. Turkey. persons who have been ord-red to quit Turkey.

RUSSIA.

RUSSIA.

A letter from St. Petersburg, of April 25, mentioned in the Poteix, of Paris, says: "There is much talk is the best informed circles of a secret mession of a Russian envoy, "sent to China, overland, and who, it is sais, has already arrived at Kistha, a town belonging jointly to the two-governments. It is confidently reported that the object of his mission is to offer to the Soversign of the Celestial Empire the sid of Russia for the purpose of quelling the "insurrection in his dominions."

The Russian Government has just published the official a count of the foreign commerce of the country for 1831. During that year these was exported by the European fron tiers of the Empire, and by the frontiers of Poisind and of Asia, and by Finland, merchandise to the amount of 383, 577,286. The smount in 1850 was 384,546,286f. The increase in the value of the imports has been more considerable, in 180 it was 370,559,776f, and 1851 it 149,0448f. In 1851 the imports exceed the exports by 25,900,000, while, in 1851 the imports exceed the exports by 25,000,000, while, in 1850, the latter exceeded the former by 16,000,000. The falling off in the exports in 1851 was principally on raw hides, inseed, rapeased, copper, wool, tailor and bristles. The exports of cora in 1851 was, however, targer than in 1850, but principally in rye and oats; in wheat there was a diminution, owing to the abundant harvests in France and England. The reduction in the export of tailow, for which England is the principal market, is attributed to the large quantity received in that country from America and Australia. The increase in the imports has been principally in copper, raw cotton, dye stuffs, cottons silk and linen manufactured goods, nachines, models and tools; an augmentation which abows the increasing prosperity of Russian industry and manufactures, for which an in nemse home sale is found among a people whose condition is every day improving. 1851 the imports exceed the exports by 25,000,000, while, in 1850 the latter exceeded the former by 16,000,000. The day improving.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE. Richardson Brothers & Co.'s Ctreular.

Richardson Brothers & Co.'s Circular.

Liverpool, Tuesday, May 16, 1833.

Since the 6th, we have had a return of very winterly weather; yes terday morning a heavy fail of snew, and throughout the day much rain and sleet, but this morning it is dry and clear, but unusually cold. We have had no change in the Whaar and #Lour trades during the last two days, but a better demand has been experienced for Oarmeach, chiefly for Irish account, but an advance of 6d per load being demanded, has checked sales. Inplan Coar, continues dull, at over 30/ for White; of Yellow we have very little here, held at 31/6/2021 per 406 fb. 30 fb.

The weather during market this morning has become rather more

The weather during market the morning has second remor more genial.

We have head a fair attendance and a better demand for Witkay than at either of our markets in the preceding week; the sales effected were of a reball character, but realized the full prices of Friday law, especially for factors, but beyons were alsy of giving the currency quoted above, at as holders would not give way, only a restricted annount of bretines was done; the inquiry was principally for Baltimore and good Westerns. No change in the above noted state of the trade for White Isbitan Coan, but line Yellow, from scarcity, was held for 16.00 to describe the sales and the sales and the sales and the sales and the sales are sales and the sales and the sales are sales and the sales and the sales are sales and the sales are sales as the sales are sales are sales as the sales are sales are sales are sales are sales as the sales are sales [] advance.
No sales of Indian Conn C. F. & I. were reported, but some arrived rargues of United and Idrail were soid yesterday at 22; and 23; \$\phi\$

Liverpool Markets.

From A., F. and R. Marwell's Chrular.

Liverpool, Tuesday, May 10.

The arrivals from Ireland and constraine during the past week have been small, and from fivelan ports we have only received 4,324 quarters of Barat. 200 suchs and 4,524 this, of Fluors. The exports in the same time comprise 2,650 quarters of White. 4,104 quarters of Daris 1,267 quarters of Fluors. The trade has been quiet for both Watar and Fluors throughout the past week and prices proceed by Vatar and Fluors throughout the past week and prices proceed by Watar, 1,004 quarters of Fluors. The trade has been quiet for both Watar and Fluors throughout the past week and prices proceed by Watar of the bryon. Oarread he was not such a good demand for Ireland, and improved in vulne 6d, per load. Invitas Cons has also been more salable, and on rather letter terms. The weather, which is the early part of the week was wrint and goods, underweat a complete change to wand the close, and since Stately it has been extremely cold and inchement, with heavy falls of some.

At this day's market there was a fair attendance of the town and country towe, and except beyons from a distance. Watar and Fluors met with a good consumptive demand, at the full prices of this day week, being raiber better than those obtainable on Finlay. Oars were in request, at an interpretance manay. Backers and Fluors met with a good consumptive demand, at the full prices of this day week, being raiber better than those obtainable on Finlay. Oars were into our change, but European end of the full prices of this day week, being allow better than those obtainable on Finlay. Oars were into our change, but European enders request, and without alternation in whise.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

Liverpool, May it.—The maries closed very kindy, and compared with Friday's rates, prices of all kinds were firly as dear. The accounts per America state the excess is receipted was \$15,000 hairs, and compared experit was stated at 20,000. The failing of is more repid than was expected, and stroughed the hands of holders. The cales amounted to 7,000 hiers, and comprised edearth, 600 Americans (1,000 for expect, and 1,000 for expert, and the value do not exceed \$,000 heles, 1000 on speculation and for expectation.

The supply of Wheat was only moderate this morning by land carriage samples from Lesex and Kent. The condition of the bulk very indifferent. Faked samples were readily disposed of at rates fully equal to those of Mushay lant. A slight abstrance that to be submitted to upon secondary and inferior qualities to effect a clearance. Holders of time Baltic red Wheats were firm in their demands, and needy beyers had to pay last week's prices. Floric said on quite as good terms as before. Trade Report.

Trade Report.

London, Tuesday Evening.

London, Tuesday Evening.

Bearly the whole of the 25,889 bags put up at sale went off at fully last
week's prices. The quantity constanted of 14,889 bags of Mauritine, aver
ating about 30/10; \$3,20 bags Bengal at 36/2-40/; and 780 bags anxive

Madras at 30/3-4 cwt. Of West India 710 hade have been sold. Pri
variety two cargoes Havana of about 1,500 baxes each have been dis
passed of afford, one for an outport at 25/4, and the other for a near

pert at 12/4 cwt.

Coyres—There have been no public sales to day, but there is rather

more demand privately for colory descriptions of Coylon. Since the

close of the last week three cargoes Rio have been sold afford, two for

near ports at 41/8 and 41/5, and the other, reported for Statin, at 41/6 by

cwt. On the spot 500 bags colory have also been sold at 44/6 cwt.

Havve Cottan Market.

Havre Cotton Market Havez, May 11.

Sales to-day, 2,000 bales; yesterday 1,850 bales, and the day before

STATE OF THE MARKETS.

At Mark Lane Com Market on the 7th, there was only a small show of English Wheat, the extreme humsdity of the weather having affected the samples and a decline of 11 P quarter took place, business being very inactive. Arrivals of foreign Coan were liberal, but prices of the floating cargoes remained pretty firm. Operations in Floora were very limited with prices firm. Indean Coan unaltered.

At Manchester stocks of Manufactured Goods were low and prices very firm. Some of the houses in that city were having citipper ships built for their own individual trade to China, India, &c. At Bironites hum transactions had been increased by the fall in the price of Metals, and business was in a healthy state. Many hundreds of from Homes were being built for Australia, and also some Iron Churches and a Cavairy Barracks. The tendency to a rise in the value of wages continued, and 3,000 to 4,000 fee hew houses for the working classes were being built annually in Birmingham. Business in Nottingham had been checked by the inclemency of the weather. In the Weolen districts there was uninterrupted activity, and in the Irish Linen market a small and good business.

The departures from London for the Australian ports showed an in-

husiness.

The departures from London for the Australian ports showed an increase in tunnege, but no rise in freights. The London Money Marbet presented to change. Discounts were tight at 3 P cent. The Bullion in the Bank of England had fallen to a lower point than for some menths. Stocks, Shares, Ecodes and M nee dull.

Liverpool Corron Market very firm. Sales on the 2th, 7,000 balos; en the 10th, 5,000 balos.

FURTHER CALIFORNIA NEWS.

The State Prison at Point St. Quintin.

The State Prison at round of the present condition of the State Prison and the prisoners, from the edit rial correspondence of The Miser's Advocate:

The site selected by the Commissioners for the location of the State Prison was Point St. Quentle, in Miran Co., where the convicts are now at work. The location is eligi-The site selected by the Commissioners for the location of the State Prison was Point St. Quentio, in Miran Co., where the convicts are now at work. The location is eligible and convenient, being about fifteen miles from San Francisco, on the bay, and at all times accessible to small crafts. The former owner of the land obliges himself to build a wharf to such a depth of water that the largest vessels might approach with safety. The work has lately been commenced and will doubtless be completed during the present year. The place selected for the works is in a beautiful little cove, complety sheltered by the high hills from the cold and disagreable winds that prevail at all seasons of the year on the bays. Here a number of temporary buildings have been erroted, used as offices for superintendants, dining hall for convicts, work-shops, &c. Several large metal roof disheds are used in protecting bricks from bad weather and affording a shelter to the prisoners. The number of convicts in charge of the contractors at the present time is 210, four of whom are women. Nearly two thirds of the whole number are engaged in manufacturing bricks. A steam engine of fourly herse power drives two large machines, which consume the clay as fast as it can be fed by four persons. At least a dozen are engaged in excavating; the drit is teken by carts to the machines, when, in a few momen's it is completely pulverized and shaped by machinery into bricks. They are taken in a rough state to another perton of the works and by a land press are finished roady to be piaced in the kiin for burning. At least tifty thousand bricks of a superior quality are daily manufactured. The specimens we examined were pronounced equal to the best manufactured anywhers. The contractors were so unfortunate last winter during the prevalence of rams, from the want of proper conveniences, to lose two kilns all ready to be burned. One has dred and fifty thousand rains, from the want of proper conveniences, to lose two kins all ready to be burned. One hardred and fifty thousand bricks were soon reduced to a shapeless mass, causing a

bricks were seen reduced to a snapeless mass, causing a loss of many thousands of dollars.

A valuable stone quarry has been discovered on the Point and a large number of convicts are engaged in taking it out and dressing it for building purposes. It is a species of granite of firm and beautiful texture, and of remarkably or grante of the augusty belongs to the State, and is cou-sidered alone to be worth \$50,000. The hed is apparently inexh-ustible, and can afford sufficient unsterial for the

sidered alone to be worth \$50,000. The hed is apparently inexh-ustible, and can afford sufficient material for the errotion of a building of almost any megnitude.

Some of the prisoners are employed in blacksmithing and other occupations, and about half a dozen tailors are constantly engaged in repairing the uniforms of that large battelion of involuntary volunteers. The women are contined on beard a hulk, and are kept busy in mending, sewing and light needle work. Of these four wo nen, two are Chilians, one Mexican, and one from Scotland via Sidney. The first two had committed meanisunghter, the third grant larceny, and the fourth frail creature was discovered at tempting to pass a false key to her lover who was then confined in the county jail of San Francisco, and who is now enlisted for ten years in the service of the State.

The prisoners were well f-d, having an abundance of coarse substantial food. Fresh beef is furnished to them three times per week, together with coffee and sugar. They are remarkably healthy—there being only three on he sick list out of over two hundred. Their clothing consists of red and blue weolen shirt, grey cloth caps, grey woolan oversits and heavy brogan. The hair is cat de set othe head upon the commencement of their term of punishment and is kept so until n-ar the close, when it is allowed to grow. Upon the expiration of service, the convict receives a good new suit, whatever belonged to him when his entered, and is discharged with an ample patronony of good advice and in good physical condition. The convicts are in an excellent state of discipline, and we are informed that the instances are rare where corporal punishment has been reserted to for compelling implicit chedience to all orders. The simple application of the lash has proved effectual in all cases of bringing the refractory convicts to compele submission.

By prinssion of that gentlemanly superintendent of the

ubmission

By permission of that gentlemanly superintendent of the By permission of that gentlemently superintendent of the convicts, we interrogated several whose phrenological developments seemed to deny the possibility of their being found in such a degrading and miserable situation. They spoke in high terms of the humanity and kindness of their keepers—acknowledging that they were treated as well as could be expected, and at the same time positively denying any participation in any act which could place them in such a position. Such a lot of isnocent persons perhaps were never before congregated tegether. The only guilty persons were dever before congregated tegether. The only guilty persons were used to be such as the Sydney woman, who confessed that her strong love and affection for her luckless swain, then in jail for fingering other persons jewelry, had tempted her in an unguarded moment to endeavor to assist him unestaging sp unguarded moment to endeavor to assist him in escaping by the use of a false key. The course of true love never did run smooth, and she was there as a living verification There are three brothers sentenced for a term of years.

having been convicted of robbery in Novada Co. about a year since. This probably has no parallel in the United States. It is a case too melancholy and sickening to contemplate, the position of these brothers—tine looking young

template, the position of these brothers—fine looking young men, who might have lived honorable and useful members of society, the pride of loving parents, now consigned to everlasting disgrace ant infamy.

All nations are represented in this motley crew, and persons of every complexion, from the Circassian white to the thick lipped African. The Celestial Empire is represented by a couple of fat, sleck looking subjects of His Majesty, Kwanii Wing. They are shorn of their caudal appendages and berrett of their Bloomer dress, but their cliptical leaves would better their naturally in any disgular.

ges and bereft of their Bloomer dress, but their cupinosi eyes would betray their paternity in any disguise.

The prisoners are at present confined at night in an old bulk, which has been houled up to the shore between the quarry and the brick works. Small cells have been partitioned off, and though the space is limited for so large a number, they are not inconveniently crowded. The vessel is well ventilated, white wasked, and is kept sorupulously that the property are the statement of the stat lidy and clean. Everything betokens that every care taken for the health and proper management of the prison taken for the health and proper management of the prisoners. It is absolutely necessary that some means should be immediately devised for the erection of a State Peison by the present Legislature. Let the work be commenced on a small scale, and what is most important with the building of the cells. The present contractors, with their means and materials, would, if authorised, be able in the course of the assumer to provide for the future security of those is their charge, and lay the foundation for a prison, to be completed beneafter in such a manner as would best promote the ends to be attained. The number of convicts is increasing at a frightful rate, and it behooves our authorities to make the necessary provisions for them in future. It is a subject of the greatest importance, and deserves immediate and carnest consideration.

Sketch of Mining Affairs in the South-The Inex-haustibility of the Gold Region, Correspondence of the Alta California.

Correspondence of the Alta California.

Among the topics which form the theme of discussion around many an evening camp fire, as well as among you city folks, who have the newspapers to aid you, the durability and extent of the auriferous deposit is always one of prominent interest. In '49 we thought we knew it all,'' when we supposed the gold was chiefly confined to the guiches and streams. We afterward learned that it extended to the flats, and, last of all, that it lay embosomed in the hills, and was even to be found in rion deposits upon their surface. And how few do our hills have even been prospected on the surface, to say nothing of tunneling.' There is a hill in my unnediate neighborhood that within two or three months has been found to be quite rich on the surface, paying from \$1 to \$10 per day to the anan, that dozens of men had been in the habit of walking every day for more than a year without imagining that it would pay surface, paying from \$1 to \$20 per day to the man, that dozens of men had been in the habit of walking every day for more than a year without inagining that it would pay "grub money." And is it not reasonable to suppose that there are hundreds of such hills in California that will be prospected and worked when facilities for water are afforded, as they will be? And does not common sense teach us, judging from the past, that an immense amount of gold will yet be taken from the bowels of the mountains by the means of tunnels and deep shafts. Already is the work of tunneling on a large scale being commenced in this section, where little or nothing has been done in that way before. One Company intend to pierce the hill on which Scoom is built. Another, the Spring Hill Company, commenced last fall to drift under a alide on Wood's Creek, above Sonora, but were driven off by the wet weather, and during the winter the tunnel fell in. They intend to commence operations again on the first of next week.

From the discoveries they made last fall, they have no doubt but the undertaking will prove a profitable one. Again, within a year past it has been discovered here that the and vellow clay, which in many places is supposed to be "bed," and worthless, is often richer than the gravel or learn that covers it, and pays to a great depth. It was formerly superced that the gold could not sink into the clay teelf is often formed from the quarts, and that gold, instead of sinking into it, has always been mit from its formation. I am acquainted with many parties that have gone down from ten to twenty feet in the clay, and found it to pay better and better as they went down. In some instances the clay has been found to pay where nothing could be found in the earth above it. Some machinery better than is now employed generally, for gridding and washing clay will doubtless be discovered.

nothing could be found in the earth above it. Some mamachinery better than is now employed generally, for
grinding and washing clay will doubtless be discovered,
when clay washing will become an important part of mining.
And lastly, in estimating the durability of the mines, we
must take into consideration the vast number of quartz
veins that exist in the State, and that are likely to prove
productive when proper machinery is procured to work
them. The great reason why quartz apporatus has heretefore proved unsuccessful, is the fact that the mills employed were not of sufficient power. Good substantial
mills, however, are now being erected in many places. The

Santa Rosa mill, situated on Matelot Guich, about half .

Santa Rosa mill, situated on Matelot Gulch, about half a mile above this village, is said to contain the heaviest machinery of any of the mills in the United States, with he one or two exceptions. Two very heavy mills are also being constructed at Sonors, which are to give employment to about five hundred bands. Mills like that of the Santa Rosa Company are said to do good busin as in the Athanis States when they can obtain quartz paying one-fourth of cent to the pound. What, thou, may be the profits in California, where any amount of quartz can be found paying twenty times as well?

In view of all these facts, we must come to the conclusion that California is still to be, what she has ever been the paradise of the laborer—the place, abuve all others, where a stout heart and strong arm, industry and persaverance, will stand in the place of capital, and finally create it. Yet I am far from advising men to leave the Athalia States and rush here in crowds in search of gold. If they come at all, let them being their families with them, he them make California their home, for a waile at least I am satisfied that in nine cases out of ten the miners would have made and saved more money had they brought their wives and little ones along with them then they brought their ment and leave for home. The consequence was, much time was lost in prespecting, and many a fortune passal over by too hasty examinations. Mining should now be made a regular and strady business, and the policy governing the miners should be regulated with respect to this. The State, instead of encouraging the emigration of ignorant and degraded Asiatics, that only intend to remain for a season, but who, nevertheless, will help to keep out a season, but who, nevertheless, will nelp to keep out a season, but who nevertheless, will nelp to keep out a season, but who, nevertheless, will nelp to keep out a season, but who, nevertheless, will nelp to keep out a season, but who, nevertheless, will nelp to keep out a season, but who, never the less of the fami rantand degraded Asiatics, that only intend to remain for a season, but who, nevertheless, will help to keep out as enlightened and permanent population, should off revery inducement for the settlement of families in the mines. Such a policy will prove in the long run the most conducts to the prosperty of every part of California—the cines as well as the mines—the merchant as well—as the miner. But mere of this anon.

P. S.—Col. Ingersoll of Jackess Guich, has just informed the curious fact that affords a good commentary on

P. S.—Col. Ingersoll of Jackess Gulch has just informed me of a curious fact that affords a good commentary on what I have sold above in relation to the mines being worked out. Four Dutchmen, living on a small flat that emetical into Jackess, Gulch, one day this week, by more accident, struck on to a rich space within six feet of the cabin, that paid them a thousand dollars in half a day. Col. I, bought into the claim, giving four hundred dollars for a shareland estimates that they have taken out since, earth and quarts that will pay \$2,000. I saw several of the specimens taken from the place, from the appearance of which I judge they have struck upon a decayed quarta vein.

OREGON.

Prospects of the Emigrants. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. SALEM, (O. T.) Thursday, April 14, 1831

Correspondence of The N. 1. Tribused S. ALEM, (O. T.) Thursday, April 14, 1833.

I propose to furnish a series of numbers, for your valuable paper, on Oregon affairs. There are various reports forwarded to the United Slates from Oregon, which are contradictory and conflicting. Many persons, of a fanciful notion, spin out fine ya us and write of Oregon as of an earthly Paradise; while others, who have penetrated up the Willamette Valley only so far as Oregon City, have given a worful account of our country. The truth lies between these "reporters." Those who expect to come here and find all things to their hand, will be much disappointed. Men in "high places" have put forth circulars, in which many have been deceived in relation to Oregon, and, on arriving here, find things very different. A great deal has been said and written concerning the great kindness shown by the old Oregonians to emigrants on their arrival here. But without any fear of centradiction, though at the expense of personal popuof contradiction, though at the expense of personal popularity, I state that the kindness shown to emigrants is for their money or their stock. Men come here to make their "pile," and they try hard to accomplish that end. To expect disinterested friendship here, or anywhere clase, is a fallacy. Long will the emigrants of 1852 remember their currence and treatment in Oregon, and the heartless exactions at the Dalles, Cascade Falls, Port-

land and elsewhere, by which next their money, then their remnant of stock, and lastly their bodies as bondaen, were sold or pledged for a lean support. I mean that when their money was exhausted, they pledged their labor prespectively for support. Eighteen days' work for 100 lbs. of flour for 25 days' work for 100 lbs. of pork, were asked by the old settlers of last year's emigrants! The emigrants of 1852 are generally greatly dis-The emigrants of 1852 are generally greatly discoursed in Oregon. A large majority of them are satirely broken up, and would fain return whence they came, but this, in their present condition is impossible. Here they must stay, and put up with their coedition. I may be considered a disinterested witness in this case, as I am not an old Oregonian, or an Fmigrant of 52, My orea success in Oregon, since 18, I, has been beyond my tallest expectations. I attribute my success to my own exertions, and not from any forces shown me here! I deeply regret that there is a division of feeling here between the old Settlers on one hand, and the Emi-grants of '51 and '52, on the other hand. The Emigration of 1853, added to those of '51 and '52, will outnumber the former settlers, and give tone to the doings here in another year. The passage of the late amendments to the Oregon Land bill in Congress, cave general atta-faction to the people here. Lands will be given away or denated to actual settlers in Oregon, till Dec. 1, 1555. By that time there will be no desirable land left untaken remaining west of the Blue Mountains in the

taken remaining west of the Blue Mountains in this Territory. But, by the time that people arrive on the Overland Trip here, and lose and suffer what they do, on that most dreary and desolate road, they pay darly for every foot of land they receive here! Many have represented it as a mere pleasure trip from Miscouri River to Oregon City. The wealth of all Oregon would not induce me again to take that trip under the same circumstances. And yet, being here. I am pleased with the country, I do not desire to return to the United States. Summer, with all its beauty and freshness, is now with us. We have only two seasons, which are termed the rainy season and the dry season. About the middle of October, and later, the timber and shrubs here (except the evergreen species) shed their leaves, cloudy weather the evergreen species) shed their leaves, cloudy weather sets in, and frequent rains remind the people of the ap-proach of high waters. By Christmas the earth is illed with water, and traveling almost ceases. Sometimes there are occasional clear days all through December and are occasional clear days all through December and January. During February the weather is clear, calm and delightful. March is some wet and blustering. April is delightful as May in the States. Then set in the most delightful season, perhaps, known in all North America. The sky is clear and transparent, the seabreeze springs up every afternoon, tempering the heat, and the dews are heavy. A diversity of sentiment prevails in the United States with respect to the health of Oregon. From an extensive inquiry and acquaintance in Oregon, since September, 1851, I am able to say that Oregon, as a whole, is a remarkably healthy caustry. Oregon, as a whole, is a remarkably healthy country.

And yet, on all the large rivers, such as the Columbia And yet, on all the large rivers, such as the Colore and Willamette, the fever and ague prevails to a great extent every year. I live ten miles back from the Wil-lamette River, on beautifully rolling, rich land, well tim-bered and watered, and thickly settled, and health is as good as in the meuntains of New York or Virginia. The winter, which lately closed here, was exceedingly hard for this climate. There was much snow and cold rain, and grass was very poor. At the Dolles the snow fell five feet deep, and lay on the ground seven weeks, which killed 7,000 head of cattle and horses there. About one half of these belonged to speculators, and the remainder to emigrants, who were induced to leave their stock there to winter. But fore cattle died was folked. stock there to winter. But few cattle died west of the Cascade Range. A great many pack animals died (of the way to the Oregon mines) in the mountains. Stock commands enormous prices here at this time. Au in-mense amount of stock for speculation will start from the States this year for Oregon and California. This will cause a great scarcity of grass on the Plains. A repullast year's destruction of life and property certainly follow. There cannot be subsistence had be for all who will arrive, unless large shipments are many

from the United States of provisions, &c. Wheat look very promising here now, but there is not half enough sowed to supply the demand for bread and seed the co letter for the present. More anon.

Missellancous.

Missellaneous.

We have our files of Oregon papers to the 16th of April. The Times contains a detailed account of the function of the Non-Semuel Thurston, late Representative for the Territory.

The Dannocratic Territorial Convention met in the Half of the House of Representatives, at Salem on the 5th 4y of April. The Convention nominated Gen. Joseph Landschaddate for Delegats to Congress. After the adoption some resolutions approving of the National Democratic Platform, and declaring "the Sandwich Islands a necessary appendage to part of the American possessions on a coast," the Convention adjectment. We notice a general declare in the price of provisions. Five river steamers beside the P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamers from San Francisco, now ply between Portland alvarious other points on the Columbia and Williams Rivers.

Gev. Lane, with his family, was expected to arrive in Oregon early in May.

An Eastern correspondent of The Oregon Times estimates that about 60,000 will cross the plains to Oregon to

mates that about 60,000 will cross the plains to Oregon coming season.

Business in Portland has improved since the disappearance of the small pox.

The Oregonian has advices from Rogue River mines to the 1st of April. Rogue River Valley is settling up very rapidly with experienced farmers, who have already open the season very large farms. The miners are doing as particularly those who remain upon their claims and war. The Indians are now peaceable and quiet. The retaintory punish ment inflicted upon them by the whites, for the wanton murders and petty thefts, have had a woodcontendency to make them honest, and humane to some often, through fear.

INPROVEMENTS IN NORTHERN OREGON.—From a left ing editorial in The Golumbian, of April 2, published

ing editorial in The Golumbian, of April 2, published Olympis, we extract the following as an evidence of the provements in Northern Oregon:

"One year ago some tire vessels did all the business of